

ലാഭമുണ്ടാകയും അതായത് ഒരുപക്ഷേ വിവാഹം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുമുമ്പു തന്നെ തനിയ്ക്കു സ്വന്തമായഭാഗം തരിച്ചുവയ്ക്കുകയോ, വിവാഹം ചെയ്താലും ആഭാഗം തരിച്ചുമേടിയ്ക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യാമല്ലോ. അതുകൊണ്ട് പരദേശബ്രാഹ്മണർ, കൃസ്തുമതം, മുഹമ്മദീയർ എന്നിവർക്ക് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടു കാണുകയില്ല. അവിഭക്ത കന്യകാബാഹുമാത്രമേ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിലെ ഈ നിയമംകൊണ്ട് ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാകയുള്ളൂ. ഭാഗം തരിച്ചുമേടിയ്ക്കുവാൻ പ്രയാസപ്പെടും. കൃസ്തുമതം, മുഹമ്മദീയർ സ്ത്രീകളെയോ, ഒരു അവിഭക്ത കന്യകാബാഹുമാത്രമേ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ വളരെ കഠിനമായിട്ടുണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് അതിന്നു നിയമം വരുത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ പല; പിൽക്കൂട്ടാവകാശം ഏതുനിലയിലാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയും സന്നദ്ധസ്ഥാനത്താകും. ഈ വക ചില സംഗതികൾ മാത്രമേ ഇതിന്നു ഭാഷമായി കാണുന്നുള്ളൂ. എങ്കിലും ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിലെ തത്വങ്ങളെ സ്വീകരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. മേൽപറഞ്ഞ ഭാഷങ്ങളെ പരിഹരിച്ച് നന്നാക്കുവാൻ ഇതു സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ ആലോചനയ്ക്ക് അയയ്ക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം സഭയിൽ പാസ്സാക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

Motion put and carried

Secretary to the Council.—The title of the Bill is "The Cochin Civil Marriage Bill".

Deputy President.—Mr. Ayyappan may move for the appointment of the Select Committee.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I move that this Bill may be referred to a select committee consisting of the following members:

Messrs: P. S. Levar, Chairman

K. Mohamed Seethi

C. J. Mathew

P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan

T. A. Ramachandra Ayvar

Parakkal Krishna Menon

K. P. Vallon

The Government Advocate and Law officer and the mover.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I second it.

The motion was put to votes and carried.

Deputy President.—I appoint the Law Member to be Chairman of the Select Committee. The mover will say how many months he may require. It is only for information.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—6 months.

Deputy President.—The Committee should report within 6 month's time.

Resolutions on matters of General Public Interest.

1 Central Ayurvedic Hospital.

Deputy President.—The first resolution stands in the name of Mr. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan—Sir, the resolution that stands in my name runs thus:—"This Council recommends to the Government that a Central Ayurvedic Hospital be at once started in the State" I have purposely introduced the words "at once" in the resolution for the following reasons. The question of opening an ayurvedic hospital has been engaging the attention of this House almost from very early days of its coming into being. I find from the Proceedings that so long ago as 3rd February 1926, a resolution identically worded but with the exception of the words that I have purposely introduced, namely 'at once', had been passed by this Council and subsequently the Government accepted that resolution in these words:—I read the Government Proceedings dated 23rd March 1926:—"At the meeting of the Cochin Legislative Council held on 3rd February 1926 the following resolution was passed: 'That this Council recommends to the Government to establish a Central Ayurvedic Hospital in the State'. Government are pleased to accept the recommendation and give effect to the same as soon as practicable." And at a distance of 5 years from the date of these Proceedings we find that our benign Government has not been able to give effect to this resolution which had been accepted by them. When the question was asked in this House as to what the Government have done with regard to their Proceedings accepting the opening of a Central Ayurvedic Hospital, they stated that the object can be gained by further helping the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam at Cheruviruthy. With reference to that answer of the Government, I asked a question in this form.—"Has the Government done anything further to improve the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam as stated in answer to question No. 392 of the Legislative Session of 1936 and the answer to that is given in the last Karkadagam session as follows:—"Government have sanctioned a piece of land adjacent to the Hospital as inam to the Samajam", and the Proceedings reported will show that the only action taken by the Government to give effect to this resolution was to give an inam of a small bit of land adjoining the Ayurvedic Hospital at Cheruviruthi. That does not seem to be anything adequate to gain the object that the resolution aimed at. That is the reason why I have introduced in the resolution the words 'at once'. There is no necessity for me to discuss the relative merits of the two systems of medicine, the Ayurvedic system and the western system, to compare one with the other or to establish the superiority of the one over the other. It is accepted by all persons that the Ayurvedic system is as efficient as the western system, if not more. That being so, to request the Government to open an Ayurvedic Hospital which will go

to encourage the entire system of Ayurveda is not anything too much from the side of the people. Therefore, I do not attempt to repeat the discussion carried on in this House so long ago as 1926, but only request the abnormally small number of members present in this House on the non-official side to consider this question keenly and press upon the Government the necessity for establishing an institution at the earliest date possible and not be satisfied with any assurance of the Government as is contained in the Proceedings which I just now read. With these words, I now commend the resolution for the acceptance of this House.

Mr. T. K. Nayar:—I second the resolution.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao:—Sir, I stand as a representative of a department which is intended to do good to the suffering poor. I should not be misconstrued, when in my statements hereafter I give the Government view point, that I am taking an antagonistic view to the expressions and sentiments voiced forth by the mover of this resolution. This question of giving encouragement to the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the State, as the mover of the resolution said, has been engaging the attention of this Council and in the shape of resolutions, cut motions and questions during interpellation time, this has been brought forward several times. It should not be viewed that the Medical Department is standing against the grant of any substantial sum for the encouragement of Ayurvedic treatment in the State. It is well known that in spite of the fact of the existence of several hospitals and dispensaries, aided dispensaries, private practitioners and physicians all over the State, several parts of the State still require medical aid and especially amongst the poor. The Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam started years ago under certain auspices had a certain binding and Government had to contribute a certain share of the collections that were voluntarily collected by the managing directors of that institution. Accordingly Government has paid its quota up to the time. But the difficulty in all voluntary institutions in this country is the same and the Board of Directors have been feeling very difficult of late to collect sufficient funds for running that hospital, with the result that as long ago as the 27th April 1931 they requested the Government to take over the Samajam Hospital under Government management. Before that, as the Member has just now mentioned, they had asked for certain help, especially as regards some timber from Government, a plot of ground for constructing a ward and several other things which the Diwan Peishkar and myself were asked to go into and report on the

several requests of which one of them was the grant of this inam land which was referred to just now. Then came another resolution in the shape of a cut motion during the last Budget Session that a Central Ayurvedic Institution ought to be established in the State. The Government had to consider over the two alternative suggestions, whether to start a central Ayurvedic Vydyasala completely managed by Government or to help the already existing Keraleeya Vaidyasala. I had to go to the place and meet the Managing Director and the Manager, collect data regarding the necessary equipments of that institution and also had to refer to the Principal of the Indian School of Medicine at Madras and also Mr. Kolatheri Sankara Menon who was the Ayurvedic Director in Travancore. After getting certain information regarding the equipment of the institution, I submitted to the Government comparative proposals as regards the running of a Central Ayurvedic Vaidyasala at Trichur and also the other proposal of giving help to the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam at Cheruviruthy. Accordingly, when the report was sent Government passed the Proceedings on the 15th of December, stating that Government wished to give a contribution to the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam Hospital and sympathised with the spirit of the resolution, but the starting of a Central Ayurvedic Hospital had to be deferred till the finances of the State improved. Now, again, criticism will be laid against us saying that a useful object like this has to be put off for want of funds. Sir, as it is, Allopathic dispensaries and hospitals have to be multiplied and of late years this Department has been finding it extremely difficult to find funds to supply the various institutions under it with the necessities. As most of the medicines and other equipments have to come from foreign countries, prohibitive prices at times have to be paid, and I may state for the information of this House that during the last few months duty, customs as well as import duty on various commodities have gone to such an extent that the allotted sum of a lakh of rupees under medicine is too little to supply all the institutions with the necessary requisites.

Deputy President.—You want some more time?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao:—I have to explain.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the chair.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao:—Accordingly, I recommended that an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 be paid for the present to the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam as a help so that it may carry on the work it has been doing all these years. In my recommendation I had to specify certain conditions on which the Gov-

ernment could make this grant. One of them was that a Board of Visitors consisting of six members should be appointed, another was that free treatment should be given to all the poor and the third was that the Samajam accounts should be audited by the local audit staff of the Comptroller's Office. The Diwan wanted me to communicate with the Managing Director about the different proposals and see whether the Samajam was willing to accept the grant on these conditions. Yesterday I received a letter from the Managing Director of the Samajam in the concluding para of which he says "Thank you for your kind offer. I am unable to agree with your proposals. Therefore, I request you to kindly reconsider the matter in view of the above points". Of course some of the points are that the accounts are being audited by a competent certified auditor, and that there is a board of visitors consisting of 14 respectable men of position from different centres and some of them belonging to the Ayurvedic system and also the Registrar of Village Panchayats. Thus the matter of giving a substantial grant to the Ayurvedic Samajam at Cheruviruthi is under correspondence and it is not yet settled.

As regards the resolution, of course, I do say that Cheruviruthi is situated on the northern most part of the State divided only by a bed of river from British Malabar. During almost all my visits I paid to the place I found there patients from British parts in large numbers. As such I don't think that Cheruviruthi is a suitable place for locating a Central Ayurvedic Hospital. It ought to be somewhere near Trichur. For starting a Central Ayurvedic Hospital we have to acquire sites, put up buildings and necessary quarters for the necessary staff of physicians and for men who prepare the necessary medicines and all these would come to an enormous figure of 15 to 20 thousand rupees per year as well as an initial outlay of an equal amount. Even starting at a very modest scale the initial outlay is bound to be not less than Rs. 15,000 and the annual recurring charges Rs. 8,000, if we are to admit poor patients and treat them free and clothe them. Considering the present financial difficulties, Government ordered that though in spirit the resolution is accepted, the proposal had to be postponed until the finances permitted. That is all what I have to say.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar:—I wish to speak one or two words on the attitude of the Government in this matter. The Government attitude has not changed for the last 6 years. So far as I can understand from the speech of the Hon'ble Member for Medicine their position is, "it is all well and good, it is a laudable idea, you can have it, the Government agree with you in spirit, but unfortunately we have no funds and we have

to put it off to better times'. That is the burden of the song for the last 6 years. What is the amount that is required? Even according to the Hon'ble Member for Medicine it is only 15 to 20 thousand rupees for the initial expenses and an equal amount for the recurring expenditure. Cannot the Government of Cochin afford to spend 15 or 20 thousand rupees in giving relief to the poor? Is this not the best time to encourage this system? The Hon'ble Member for medicine says that the price of medicine has increased, that the duty has been considerably increased and that they have to spend more money on that. I respectfully suggest to the Government that they can replace a large number of medicines by Ayurvedic medicines and effect saving there. They can also by starting these institutions divert a large number of patients to these hospitals. There is no doubt that this system of treatment is certainly suited to us. I think that this House will also agree with me when I say that even if the Government is compelled for the purpose of giving effect to the spirit of this resolution, even if the Government is compelled to cut their expenditure in the Allopathic Hospitals, this House will not find fault with them. I am sure that if they make an honest attempt to start an Ayurvedic Hospital and effect a saving in the other, either in the purchase of surgical instruments or purchase of medicines or by even doing away with the services of half a dozen doctors, they will succeed in no time. If they really want it they can find funds. That is my humble opinion in the matter. I therefore request the Government to consider this question again and give up this step-motherly treatment that they propose to give to this resolution. With these words I whole-heartedly support the motion.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—May I know the suggestion of the Samajam to the Government? What was the proposal of the Samajam to the Government?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—The proposal of the Samajam was that a hospital should be begun by the Government; otherwise they must be allowed a hospital section, a school section and a garden section. The cost of the hospital section per annum, as given by them, comes to Rs. 14,780; the school section comes to nearly Rs. 8,000 and the garden section Rs. 6,240 and for general staff Rs. 2,280 and for research work Rs. 1,200. Thus they wanted a grand total of Rs. 32,460.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—Were there any conditions imposed in handing over the Samajam to the Government?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—One of the conditions was that we should maintain a college and a garden.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—That was expressed in this House.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Namboodiri.—I fail to understand the attitude of the Government when they say that funds do not allow them to establish an Ayurvedic Hospital in the State. I ask the Government whether a time will come when the coffers of the Government will be full. It is only the urgency of the matter that determines whether the Government have funds or not. I doubt very much whether there will be any Hon'ble Member here who will say that the Ayurvedic treatment is subordinate to the Allopathic system. If funds do not permit, why not cut short the expenditure under Medicine in the Allopathic system and divert it to the Ayurvedic system? Therefore, it is only the urgency of the matter that determines whether we have got funds or not. Therefore, I will support this resolution and request the Government to carry it into practice.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—The proposal of this House to the Government also was to establish a teaching section and a dispensary. The Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam had promised to give over their dispensary as well as their funds. What more can the Government expect? I don't think the Government will have any opportunity to have such resources hereafter. The Government should have accepted the offer. Instead of that they wanted to shove the responsibility on to the shoulders of the Samajam and to impose conditions which the Samajam can not accept with decency. The Samajam also wanted to see that this Ayurvedic school was started earlier than they could afford to start and I think that they had promised to give the buildings and about Rs. 30,000 of which half the sum they lost owing to the failure of the Bank recently. Since the Government had been promised such a big sum and buildings they ought to have certainly taken them without any murmur. Instead of that the Government wanted to shirk the responsibility and simply give up the matter. This is what the Government have been doing for the last six years.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഉത്തരകം മെമ്പർ പറഞ്ഞതു പോലെ അലോപ്പതി ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ സംഖ്യ കറച്ചു" ഈ സ്ഥാപനം നടത്തണമെന്നു എന്നിയ്ക്കലുപയമില്ല. ഉത്തരകം മെമ്പർ തന്നെ തന്റെ ദേശത്തേയ്ക്ക് ഒരു അലോപ്പതി ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വേണമെന്നു വാദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ. അതുകൊണ്ട് അലോപ്പതി ഡാക്ടർമാരുടെ സംഖ്യ കറച്ചാലും വേണ്ടില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞത് തല്ലാലും വാദിയ്ക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിന്റെ സാധ്യതയിനമാത്രമാണ്. ഞാൻ അങ്ങിനെ വാദിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. പണമില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ് ഇതുകാര്യം ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചു കൂടാ. പണം ഉണ്ടാക്കണം. ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക്

ഇപ്പോഴും വലിയ വിശ്വാസമുണ്ട്. ജനങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു വലിയ ഭാഗം ആ ചികിത്സ ചെയ്തിയെന്നുവരാണ്. മഹാരാജാവ് തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടുകൂടി ആ ചികിത്സ ചെയ്തിയെന്നുണ്ടല്ലോ. ചിലരോഗങ്ങൾക്ക് ആയുർവ്വേദം പ്രത്യേകം ഫലപ്രദമായി കണനുണ്ട്. വാതത്തിന് ആ ചികിത്സയാണ് അലോപ്പതിയേക്കാൾ നല്ലത്. ആയുർവ്വേദ മരുന്നുകളിൽ മരുന്നംതന്നെ കുറവാണെന്നുള്ളത് ആ വൈദ്യസമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്റെ ഒരു വിശിഷ്ടതയാണ്. മരുന്നുകൾ കുറയ്ക്കുവാനാണല്ലോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗതി. ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിലെ മരുന്നുകളെല്ലാം ഭക്ഷണങ്ങൾകൂടിയാണ്. ആസവം, ലേഹ്യം, കഷായം, ചുണ്ണിം മുതലായവ, ഒരു തരം സിറപ്പ്, ജാം, സൂപ്പ്, സംബന്ധമുതലായവയാണ്. ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതും, വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗുണമുള്ളതുമായ ഈ ചികിത്സാസമ്പ്രദായത്തിനായി ഒരു സെൻട്രൽ സ്ഥാപനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഒട്ടും താമസിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതാണ്.

അയ്യവൈദ്യ സമാജക്കാർ കണക്കുനോക്കുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതിനോടു യോജിച്ചുകൂടാ. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പണം കൊടുക്കുമ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്ററയക്കുന്ന ആഡിറ്റർമാർ കണക്കുനോക്കുവാനും അധികാരം ഉണ്ടായരിയ്ക്കണം. കണക്കുനോക്കുവാൻ അധികാരമില്ലാത്ത വ്യവസ്ഥയിന്മേൽ ആസ്പത്രി സ്ഥാപിച്ചുനായ അവിടെ പണം കൊടുത്തു കൂടാ.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—In supporting this resolution I do not think it necessary to make a long speech. The merits of Ayurveda have been recognised. A committee appointed by the Madras Government some years ago published their report and from that it is seen that the method of treatment adopted by Ayurvedic Doctors is scientific and comparatively cheaper. Considering the poor condition of the masses of India and especially of Cochin, Ayurveda on that ground is also a more suitable method of effecting cure. As the Hon'ble Member pointed out, most of the Ayurvedic preparations are food and medicine combined. So when a patient is treated according to the system of Ayurveda he need not be given extra nourishing food. Perhaps there is no other system where these two are harmoniously combined. The *Lehyam*, *Asavam*, *Arishtam*, etc. are not only medicines but are also nourishing foods.

The resolution is to open a Central Ayurvedic Hospital. The Cheruviruthi hospital from its location is not a place suited for such a purpose. It is on the extremity of Cochin where, as the Hon'ble Member for Medicine has pointed out, patients from outside alone go there for treatment. The best place for the location of the hospital would be somewhere near Trichur.

Another point to be considered is that Cochin is full of medicinal herbs which can be collected and made use of for pre-

paring drugs, and that will be a source of income to the poor masses who can go about and collect them in large quantities from Cochin forests. The preparation of medicine will also be a sort of work for many men. As such in these days when there is financial depression this will be another kind of relief work given to the poor people.

Along with the hospital there should also be a College to train young men in this profession. There must also be a pharmacy to prepare the necessary medicines for running the hospital. The average expense of treating a patient per diem comes to only less than 1 or 2 pies. The Travancore Statistics show that the average cost of medicine supplied for a patient is only less than 2 pies per head per day. Another important factor is that the College students who are studying Ayurveda may also be given training in clinics in the Ayurvedic hospital. So the hospital, the college and the pharmacy where the medicines are prepared should be worked hand in hand.

In spite of the encouragement given to Allopathy in India, it has reached only from 10 to 15 per cent of the total population of India as seen from the report of the Indian Medical Committee. So the remaining bulk of the population must resort to the Indian system of medicine for relief. The Indian school of Medicine in Madras teaches not only Ayurveda but the Sidha system and the Unani system. There is no great difference between them. The only difference is in the development which the systems made in accordance with the climatic conditions and necessity. Here in Cochin the Sidha and the Unani systems are not in vogue. So Ayurveda, pure and simple, will suffice for our purposes.

Financial difficulty is the burden of the song for many years here. Large sums need not be invested for opening a Central Ayurvedic Hospital. A small beginning may be made and gradually as people are benefitted by this system the scope may be enlarged. Rome was not built in the course of a single day; and so also Ayurveda can make a small beginning and in the course of years all the desirable developments can be made.

If it is found difficult to organise a small department for this purpose, a Department of Oriental Studies to which may be added the publication of oriental manuscripts, Archaeology, the Sanskrit College, or some such institutions that are akin to this, may be established. The oriental of manuscripts which abound in Cochin may be collected and published as in Mysore, Travancore and Kashmir. In Kerala there are any number of rare manuscripts which have not seen the light of day. In Cochin the publication of manuscripts in both Malayalam and

Sanskrit will be a source not only of income but also reputation for Cochin. In Travancore they have published nearly 150 volumes and it was never a loss. So I think on the whole if all these institutions are combined in a Department of Oriental Studies valuable and useful work can be turned out in different directions.

Hospital as such may not cost much. Supply of medicine is not very costly. The preparation and collection will be a source of relief work. Taken all in hand I do not think that this can be shelved on the ground of financial depression. If the Government are convinced of the usefulness of the system the sooner it is encouraged the better. This resolution has been moved in this Council and accepted by the Government a long number of years ago. I hope the Government will do something in the near future.

Mrs. Swaris.—Sir, I whole-heartedly support this resolution. During the 32 years of my life in Trichur I avoided illness by using Ayurvedic medicines such as Casturi and Amodiri pills, etc., which I always carried with me. I distribute these free to the needy in the slum where I am working for their uplift. They come to me saying that if they go to the hospital they will get only mere water and they cannot find any relief. They have more confidence in these Ayurvedic medicines, and they think I am fit to be an Ayurvedic Doctor. I get these pills and powders, etc., from Mysore, the country of my marriage where there is a large Ayurvedic College run by the Government. These medicines are not very costly and the poor suffering will bless those who institute such hospitals and I hope to see, in the near future, such hospitals live in Trichur and other centres of Cochin.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Can I know, as a point of information, what is the amount for which medicines are now purchased by the Vaidyasalas in the Cochin State from Cheruviruthi?

Mr. P. V. Raphael.—About Rs. 4,000.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Though I do not think that I shall be able to add anything useful to what has already been said in this House, I wish to make a few observations which may lead the way to some solution. I understand from the Hon'ble Member for Medicine that an offer was made to the Managing Director of the Cheruviruthi hospital with a contribution of Rs. 3,000 per annum, and that contribution was coupled with a few conditions and from the letter just now read from the Managing Director of the Samajam those conditions are not accept-

able to them. While the conditions are not accepted, the Government also is not willing to give the contribution though it is only yesterday we heard about a contribution of Rs. 5,000 with no conditions attached. I do not see the exact reason why some specific and stringent conditions should have been insisted upon by the Government when a small sum of Rs. 3,000 was to be contributed to the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam. Of course, that is not the point at issue. It is out of the question. Anyhow we find that the contribution of Rs. 3,000 was offered and I just now learnt from the Hon'ble Member for Panchayats that we are buying medicines worth about Rs. 4,000 annually from the Samajam. Now those two put together give us about Rs. 7,000. Now we find a little more money, say Rs. 3,000 more added, will give us about Rs. 10,000 which according to my humble opinion will be quite sufficient to begin a small hospital on a small scale with a pharmacy attached to the hospital somewhere near Trichur. I specially value the suggestion that Cheruviruthi is not a central place and some place near Trichur has to be utilised for locating the hospital, the pharmacy or the herbery or whatever that may be. Now, I remember with regard to the utilisation of the Anappara building—well, I am not joking, but still there are some who are laughing at it, that is why I said so. Now, you will remember there are a large number of buildings available and I don't see, if I remember aright the structure of some of those buildings at least, why some of them could not be used for hospital purposes because there are single rooms. Apart from that some buildings are available and there is the site also and spacious grounds. We will not have to go in for any land acquisition for a herbery, for a hospital or for any other purpose.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Who will be benefited by it?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Patients from Cochin. Such a salubrious place as Anappara will benefit anybody who goes there. Now we find buildings are available, sites are available and for even planting purposes certainly a large area is also available. The Government is at present, I would say, practically spending something like Rs. 7,000. Now if a few more rupees is added we have got Rs. 10,000 and it will be sufficient to begin this scheme on a small scale. I don't say one word about the comparative merits and demerits of the two systems since the Hon'ble Member for medicine has not done so. Therefore, once the utility is conceded, once the urgency of the matter is conceded, I respectfully beg to submit that it is not fair on the part of the Government to plead want of funds for such a

reasonable and beneficial and admittedly praiseworthy purpose. With these few words I strongly support the resolution and I certainly wish to hear some ray of hope with regard to the fructification of the scheme which has been admitted to be useful. It is certainly a matter which should engage the serious attention of the Government and I hope some steps will be taken by the Government.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—On a point of information, Sir, are not students from Cochin admitted to the Travancore Ayurvedic College at Trivandrum?

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—Yes. But preference will be given to Travancoreans. In the Indian School of Medicine at Madras also Cochinites will be admitted.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി കൂടുതലായി ഒന്നുപറയേണ്ടതല്ലെങ്കിലും ഒരു സംഗതിയിൽ മാത്രം കുറച്ചു ഭേദമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയാമെന്നു വാചാരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. ആനപ്പാറയിലുള്ള കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദ ആശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുന്നത് നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഇവിടെ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. കാളേജ് ആനപ്പാറയിൽ സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുന്നതായാൽ കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തുള്ള എല്ലാ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും സൗകര്യപ്പെടുന്നതല്ലെന്നും, പലേജനങ്ങൾക്കു ലഭ്യം ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് മറന്നിട്ടില്ല. അവടെ കർക്കശമാണ് താമസിക്കുന്നത്! മലമ്പനിയുള്ള സ്ഥലമാണ്! വളരെവഴി അകലെ ആണ്! വെള്ളം കിട്ടുകയില്ല! ഉണിനെക്കൊണ്ടുവെച്ചു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർതന്നെ ആനപ്പാറയിൽ കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തുള്ള രോഗികളെ കിടത്തി ചികിത്സിയ്ക്കുവാൻ നല്ല സൗകര്യമുണ്ട്; കാലസ്ഥിതി എന്തെന്നെ ആയിരം, വെള്ളം കിട്ടിയല്ലെങ്കിലും, കർക്കശം താമസിച്ചാലും, മലോന്മുഖം ഉണ്ടായാലും, വിരോധമില്ല; എന്നും മറ്റും ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ ബഹുമാനിയ്ക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—ഏതുസന്ദർഭത്തിലാണ് ആ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ഇതു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—എറണാകുളത്തു കാളേജുവേണമെന്നും, ആനപ്പാറയിൽ കാളേജു വേണ്ടെന്നും, വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തോടു യോജിച്ച സന്ദർഭത്തിൽതന്നെയാണ് അദ്ദേഹം ഈ വിധം പറഞ്ഞത്.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—അദ്ദേഹം ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞതായി ഞാൻ കാണിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ആ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ഇതേവാക്കാണ് വിധി പറഞ്ഞതെന്ന് ഞാൻ വാദിയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇതാണെന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ അദ്ദേഹം പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ. ആനപ്പാറയിൽ വെ

ഉളം കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നും, മലമ്പനിയുണ്ടെന്നും, കുറുക്കന്മാർമാത്രമേ അവടെയുള്ളവെന്നും മറ്റും കാരണങ്ങളാൽ കാളേജ് ആനപ്പാറയിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന് ഇവിടെ വാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൂട്ടത്തിൽ—വോട്ടുചെയ്തുകൂട്ടത്തിൽ—ആ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ചേർന്നുകൊണ്ട് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞ മാതരിയല്ലെങ്കിൽ ചെന്നെ എന്താണെന്നറിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊള്ളാം. അദ്ദേഹത്തെ രോഗികളെ കിടത്തി ചികിത്സിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ആനപ്പാറമതിയെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടപ്പോൾ വളരെ അത്ഭുതപ്പെട്ടു.

ഗവണ്മെൻറഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും വേറൊരു സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്തെന്നാൽ മരുന്നുകൾക്കൊക്കെ ഡ്യൂട്ടി കൂട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും, ഇപ്പോൾ ചിലവിടുന്ന സംഖ്യകൊണ്ട് മുമ്പു കിട്ടിയതിനേക്കാൾ മരുന്നുകിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നും, സംഖ്യ ഇനിയും കൂടുതൽ ചിലവാക്കേണ്ടി വരുമെന്നും ആണ്.

മരുന്നുകൾ കുറയുന്തോറും ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള ആസ്ത്രാക്ടർക്കാണ് ഷാമം ബാധിയ്ക്കുക എന്ന് ഞാൻ പറയേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലോ. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ചികിത്സയ്ക്ക് വേണ്ടുന്ന മരുന്നുകൾ ഇല്ലാതാകുമ്പോൾ സാധുക്കൾക്ക് എന്താണ് ഗതി? പണം കൂടുതൽ ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ധനസ്ഥിതി അനുവദിയ്ക്കുകയും ഇല്ല. അങ്ങിനെ ഇരിയ്ക്കും ആയുർവ്വേദ ശാസ്ത്രപ്രകാരമുള്ള മരുന്നുകൾക്കായി കുറച്ചുകിലും സംഖ്യ ചിലവിടുന്നപക്ഷം എല്ലാമരുന്നുകളും ശേഖരിയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കുന്നതും സാധുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അധികം ഉപകാരമായി തീരുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. അതിനും പുറമെ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ പണം പുറമേ പോകാതിരിയ്ക്കാനാണ് നാം അധികം ശ്രമിയ്ക്കേണ്ടത്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് മരുന്നുകൾക്ക് വിലകൂടുമ്പോൾ തന്നെയാണ് നാട്ടു ചികിത്സയ്ക്ക് പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകേണ്ടത്.

നാം ഇവിടെ ഒരു ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യശാല സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അതിനാവശ്യമുള്ള മരുന്നുകൾക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ വൈദ്യവിഷയത്തിൽ ചിലവിടുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ പത്തുലൊക്കാരും മതിയാകുന്നതും, അസംഖ്യം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് കൂടുതലായി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുന്നതുമാകുന്നു. മനുഷ്യരുടെ ശരീരസുഖത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിയ്ക്കേണ്ടത് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ചുമതലയാണ്. ഇത് ഒഴിച്ചുകൂടാവുന്ന ഒരു കാര്യമല്ല ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു ലക്ഷം ചിലവിടുന്നത് കറേക്കുറിഞ്ഞാൽ രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം, മൂന്നുലക്ഷം ഇങ്ങിനെ കൂടിക്കൊണ്ടുവരും. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ആശുപത്രികളുടെ എണ്ണവും കൂടികൂടിവരും. ചീനയും കൂട്ടേണ്ടിവരും. പണച്ചിലവു വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവരിയ്ക്കും. അധികം ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപകാരപ്പെടുത്തുവാനും പണച്ചിലവു കുറയ്ക്കുവാനും ഒരുമാർഗ്ഗംമാത്രമേയുള്ളൂ. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിലെ താല്പര്യപ്രകാരം എത്രയും വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു ആയുർവ്വേദ ആശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുകതന്നെ

ഈ കാഴ്ചയിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് യാതൊന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിയ്ക്കാത്തതിന്റെ കാരണം വൈദ്യവകുപ്പുമുഖേന ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പരിചയമില്ലായ്മകൊണ്ടല്ലെങ്കിൽ പിന്നെ എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. ആരുകൊല്ലം മുന്യതന്നെ ഈ സംഗതി ഗവൺമെന്റിൽനിന്നും അക്സപ്റ്റേഷനായി കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. ഇതുവരെ യാതൊന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിയ്ക്കാത്തതെന്തുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നും ഒരാൾക്കും ശരിയായ മറുപടി പറയാൻ സാധ്യമല്ലെന്നു എനിയ്ക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

ഏതൊരു കാര്യവും നാം ചെയ്യണമെന്ന് തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ചെയ്തു തീർക്കണം. അതിലേയ്ക്ക് വേണ്ട പണമനുവദിച്ചു വേഗം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്ന് കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സെഷനിൽ തന്നെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വൈറ്റില മെമ്പർ ഒരു നിശ്ചയം അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഇതുവളരെ അതീവ ശ്രദ്ധയോടെ കാര്യമാണെന്ന് ഗവൺമെന്റ് സമ്മതിയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ പണമില്ല, എന്നുള്ള മറുപടി തന്നെയാണ് ഈ കാഴ്ചയിൽ നല്ല കാര്യം എന്നെങ്കിലും നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ പണമില്ല, പണമില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഗവൺമെന്റിനു വശമുള്ള മറുവിഷയങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം പണം ധാരാളമുണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ഈ വിഷയം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ മനസ്സിലാത്ത പക്ഷം തുറന്നു പറയണം. നല്ലതാണെന്നു മാത്രം പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഒന്നും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കാതിരിയ്ക്കുന്നത് ന്യായമല്ല.

ഇതുപോലതന്നെ ഒരു ആയുർവ്വേദ കാളേജ് വേണ്ടെന്നു തുറന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റിനു ഭാവമില്ല. ചെറുതുരുത്തിയിലല്ല വേണ്ടത്, തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരാണ് കാളേജിനു പറ്റിയ സ്ഥലം; എന്നൊക്കെ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരിൽ തന്നെ കാളേജ് സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ഭാവവുമില്ല! ചോദിക്കുമ്പോൾ പണമില്ല എന്നു സമാധാനം പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. കാളേജ് തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരാണ് വേണ്ടതെങ്കിൽ എങ്ങിനെയെങ്കിലും പണമുണ്ടാക്കി അവയെ സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുക. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആശുപത്രി നടത്തുന്ന ചെറുതുരുത്തിയിലുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു തന്നെ ആശുപത്രിയും, വേണമെങ്കിൽ കാളേജും നടത്തുക. കുറച്ചുകാലം അങ്ങിനെ നടക്കട്ടെ. പിന്നീട് പണമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുകൊണ്ടുപോയി സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കാമല്ലോ. ആയുർവ്വേദ കാളേജിന്റെ കാര്യം വന്നപ്പോഴേങ്കിലും കൊച്ചിരാജ്യത്തിന്റെ നടുവു് തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരാണെന്ന് ഗവൺമെന്റ് സമ്മതിച്ചത് അത്ഭുതം തന്നെ! കാളേജിന്റെ കാര്യം വന്നപ്പോൾ തൃശ്ശിവപേരൂരിലേയ്ക്ക് വേണ്ടത്, എന്നൊക്കെയാണ് സൗകര്യം എന്നൊക്കെ പറഞ്ഞത് മറന്നുപോയിരിക്കാം! അങ്ങനെയൊരു ആനുകൂല്യം യാതൊരു ഭൂഷവും പറയുവാനില്ല. ആയുർവ്വേദ കാളേജും ആശുപത്രിയും ആനുകൂല്യത്തിൽ സ്ഥാപിയ്ക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം

ഇപ്പോൾ അവടെയുള്ള കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ നശിച്ചുപോകാതെയും കഴിയും. വിശേഷിച്ചും ആദിത്തിൽ ആനപ്പാറയിൽ രോഗികളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുവാനാണല്ലോ കെട്ടിടങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിച്ചത്. അവ സാന്നിദ്ധ്യം ആ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ രോഗികൾക്കുവേണ്ടിതന്നെ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത് ന്യായവാരോധമാകുകയില്ല!

കൂടാതെ എന്നിങ്ങനെ ഗൗരവമായ ഒരുപേക്ഷ കൂടിയുണ്ട്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ദിവാൻജി അവർകൾ ഇവിടെനിന്നും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഭരണമൊഴിഞ്ഞുപോകുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് കഴിയുന്നതും വേഗത്തിൽ ഈ ആശുപത്രി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ സ്വന്തം നിലയിൽ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുപക്ഷെ ഇതിലേയ്ക്കുവേണ്ടി കുറെപണം ചിലവാടുകയും, മുഴുവനാക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പായി അദ്ദേഹം ഭരണമൊഴിഞ്ഞുപോകയും ചെയ്യുവാനിടയായാൽ പിന്നെ വരുന്ന ദിവാൻജി ഇതിനെ ആനപ്പാറയിൽനിന്നും എറണാകുളത്തേയ്ക്കോ, വേറെ വല്ല സ്ഥലത്തേയ്ക്കുമോ കൊണ്ടുപോയേക്കാം! അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ഭരണകാലത്തുതന്നെ ഈ ആശുപത്രിയും കാളേജും സ്ഥാപിച്ച് അതിൽ ജോലി ആരംഭിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ എത്രവളരെ ഗൗരവമായി ചിന്തിക്കുമോ അത്രയും ഗൗരവമായി ചിന്തിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള അപേക്ഷയോടു കൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നു.

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—Sir, After hearing so much from the Non-official members and after having said my remarks on the whole subject, I have very little to say. As regards the school, there is of course an honest difference of opinion. I am in favour of getting trained men from well-equipped institutions like the Indian School of Medicine at Madras, where young men are admitted and trained in a scientific way, where the School is maintained fairly on scientific basis, where students are trained in Anatomy, Physiology, Ayurveda and clinical medicine, where there is plenty of facilities for observation in clinical conditions. Therefore I would prefer that the Central Ayurvedic Hospital to be started in Trichur should be staffed by people who have been trained in Medical Institutions as at Madras, certainly to be supervised by some of the men of repute here, as the Vydharatnam Moossu at Ollur or some others who have got vast experience by treating various types of diseases that are prevalent here. As regards the suggestion of starting a College here I shall have to sound a note of warning; whether the necessary clinical materials and other things needed for training men will be available. There is no use of having an institution, calling it a College or School, training up men of very inferior kind and sending them out to the mofussil. Our people are usually very gullible and it will be very easy to hypnotise them unless we

really get a good type of men. It will be a sort of premium on the public ignorance. So I am in favour of (of course it is not a prejudiced notion, I am open to correction) having much better Ayurvedic hospitals staffed by men who have been trained in the outside medical institutions. It will be a sort of mockery, if I state before this Council that we can start a medical school even in the General Hospital and send the young men out to the different allopathetic institutions in the State. A similar mockery was once started in the Sister State where a Medical School was started and it came to grief with the result that very inferior medical men were sent out in charge of the Dispensaries to the detriment of the institutions as well as the public. The same should not be repeated here also. The experience that others have gained should also be utilised for our guidance. So the question of the starting of the College has for the present to be dropped.

As regards the Hospital at Anappara, of which a suggestion has been made, I may mention before this House that it has been a crying need for locating the Mental Hospital in a better place in Trichur. As one of the members of the Committee, I suggested that the Mental Hospital may be taken over there. There was a good deal of opposition from my brother members then. It has been a much debated question and much heat has just been wasted now, even after the College question was once for all settled, and I do not wish to enter into that politics. No doubt the original buildings constructed for the Leper Asylum situated in Anappara are ideal for locating a hospital especially where one or two patients have to be kept in separate wards. There are 26 buildings there and also a kitchen, there is also enough water supply for a hospital, though it may not be quite enough for a big colony of a College. That again is debatable politics which I want to keep aloof from.

Another suggestion was brought forth here, as regards the utilising of a certain amount of money allotted for Allopathic institutions and diverting it for this purpose. This morning I dare say, the Council has had very searching enquiry at the hands of the member for Mattancheri, as regards the paucity of medicines in the Dispensary there, and also as regards the several supplies that were purchased by this Department from another Member. In institutions where every one in the State wants everything to be given free without paying for it, naturally the demand is very great and no State will be in a position to supply all its subjects their necessary wants without sufficient funds. In Western countries (we would have read in last weeks' Hindu) that the Middle class people are so proud as not to go

to hospitals for treatment, as they think it to be a sin to go into Hospitals which are earmarked for the sake of the poor. What is the state of things here? I may say that it is not when the poor people do not get medicine that all these complaints are raised. I assure you Sir, that these are brought up when some important personality does not get the medicine he wants and it is they who make the whole thing to be talked about. Because invariably in almost all instances, the poor as a rule do not know how to ventilate their sufferings. To give medicines for about 5 to 6 lakhs of people, to clothe them all, to feed them all and to start different institutions, to do every thing in villages and also to keep up the high level of efficiency, the present allotment made to the Medical Department is infinitesimally very little. For the information of this House I may say that this morning it was asked whether the General Hospital was not a well-equipped institution? The Hospital in which I was trained in London had accommodation of about 500 beds, which is approximately the number of beds that are allotted for in-patients in all the Hospitals of the State together. The expenditure for the maintenance of that one hospital, I may for the information of this House state, (without paying a single penny for any of the Doctors that were working there because almost all the Doctors were working free) comes to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the Revenue of the whole State. From this it can be known that the standard of comforts and convenience that are given to these patients there is very high and if we demand all these, it will be impossible for our little State to afford. At question time, the Member for Cranganur asked me whether ice could not be supplied to the Cranganur Hospital. We find it very difficult to maintain that hospital even at the present standard with the small allotment granted at present. So to divert funds from the Allopathic institutions and to utilise them for the Ayurvedic system, I am afraid, will be objected to by the general public.

Again cutting short the number of medical men or the number of even the dispensaries of the State would not be welcomed by the people. Even this year we have opened a new grant-in-aid dispensary at Chennamangalam and petitions have now been received from the people of Gothuruthy which is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, asking for the opening of a new dispensary there. Similarly we have opened dispensaries in the Chittur Taluk. Even though there is a grant-in-aid dispensary in Tattamangalam, the people living two or three miles away in Pattanchery are asking for a hospital there. Therefore it is not possible with the limited funds at our disposal to open dispen

saries whether they be the Ayurvedic or Allopathic. Therefore if we displace the Allopathic dispensary with the Ayurvedic dispensary there will always be objections from the people. I have nothing further to say.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, the opportunity that is given to me to reply to the whole debate, I believe, need not be used for establishing any case for the opening of an Ayurvedic hospital. That is a thing, at least the principle of which has been accepted by the Government and the Government's difficulty is only that it has no funds. So the only point that I am called upon to answer will be that particular aspect of the case namely, want of funds that is trotted out by the Government. This plea of want of funds comes from the Government side only when very important and necessary things are asked for by the non-officials. It was in the Vrischigam Session of this year that the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur asked for introduction of a pipe system there which according to the Chief Engineer was the only method of supplying water to that hilly place. That was an occasion on which this plea of want of funds came from the Government.—that is when the question of supplying drinking water to the peaceful inhabitants of Pazhayannur was asked for. The other day when the question of the separation of the Sanitary Department from the Medical was urged, then again the Government accepted the principle and urged that they had no funds and they sympathised with it and that they will try to do what they can when funds are available. Here is the third occasion this year when on such a useful subject as the opening of an Ayurvedic hospital, the Government plead want of funds. What exactly is the position of the Government especially of the administration that we had for the last one year and more? Answer to this question is supplied in answer to a question put by the Hon'ble Member for Urakam in the Legislative Session (Vrischigam Session this year). A list of offices the emoluments of which have been raised subsequent to the advent of the present Diwan has been given. Figures have been supplied to this House showing that an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 34,194 has been the result of the revision of pay subsequent to the advent of the present Diwan. That is up to Vrischigam last and subsequent to that additions to this list, I am afraid, have to be made, inclusive of what was discussed here yesterday. On the part of such a Government, is it fair, I ask, to say that when such a proposition as this is placed before them, that for want of funds, they are not able to do it? What after all is the amount required? According to the statistics given by the Hon'ble Member for Medicine, it comes only to an initial expenditure of Rs. 15 to 20 thousand and an annual

recurring expenditure of 15 to 20 thousand rupees. Is the State of Cochin so poor as not to be in a position to go in for this initial expenditure of 20 thousand rupees and an annual expenditure of 20 thousand rupees? I think that a Government of the type which I have now described to you is not a Government which cannot go in for that. The Government having accepted the principle has to find the necessary funds which after all is not much.

I am not concerned where the hospital is to be situated. If for the purpose of the First Grade College the question of a central place is not anything to be reckoned with and Ernakulam at one extremity will quite suffice, then for the purposes of the Central Ayurvedic Hospital, Cheruviruthi which lies at the other extremity is to be considered a suitable place. And if you accept the proposal of the board of management of the Keraleeya Ayurvedic Samajam to surrender the management to the Cochin Darbar then there is not the question of initial expenditure also. We have mainly the question of the recurring expenditure of 20 thousand rupees only. That course may be adopted or if for any reason Cheruviruthi is not seem to be a convenient place let the Central Ayurvedic Hospital be started at Trichur. Somehow or other the accursed Anappara seems to be connected with this question of the Ayurvedic hospital. When this question was raised some years back there was an amendment to the resolution that the institution may be opened at the then Leper Asylum or the buildings that were intended for the Leper Asylum. Now again the question has come that it may be situated at Ramavarmapuram buildings. Let it be there. If that is taken up as the site for the Central Ayurvedic Hospital, then again, the question of initial expenditure as far as the portion of the building is concerned, will not stare us in the face. Not 15 thousand rupees will be required, but something less than that. Considering all these things and considering the importance of the thing the principle of which is accepted by the Government, I would request the Government that it may be pleased to find the necessary funds for the purpose and to open it at once. I lay stress upon the words "at once" in the resolution. I commend this resolution to the acceptance of this House. I press the resolution to a division.

The resolution was put to votes and carried.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—A poll, Sir.

The House divided—Ayes 16 and noes nil.

Ayes.

1	Mr. K. Ayyappan	9	Mr. A. I. Mani
2	" A. Eachara Menon	10	" K. Mohamed Seethi
3	" E. Ikkanda Warriar	11	" Paul Mampilli
4	" C. N. Itiravi Nambudiri	12	" Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan
5	" P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri	13	" T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
6	" P. Krishna Menon	14	Dr. K. Sankara Menon
7	" T. K. Nayar	15	Mrs. Swaris
8	" P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan	16	Mr. K. P. Vallon

Aves.

Nil.

Government block remained neutral.

2. Jaggery Tapping.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, since sending up this resolution I understand from the Hon'ble Member in charge of Excise that there is absolutely no such difficulty experienced for obtaining license for jaggery tapping. Hence I do not move it.

Hence the following resolution was considered withdrawn.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—"This Council recommends to the Government to do away with the existing necessity for obtaining a license for jaggery tapping".

Resolutions withdrawn Nos. 3—4.

Deputy President.—The next 3 resolutions stand in your name.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, I don't move the 1st two.

Hence the following resolutions were considered withdrawn.

3. **Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.**—"This Council recommends to the Government that the rule requiring counter-signature of B form passes by the Forest Office for transport of timber from one survey number to another be deleted from the rules of the Forest Code".

4. **Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.**—"This Council recommends to the Government to start a Land Mortgage Bank in the State".

Compartmental System in Departmental Tests.

Deputy President.—The next resolution also stands in your name.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Sir, the resolution runs thus:—"This Council recommends to the Government that in passing the Departmental Tests the Compartmental System be introduced with a view to minimise the hardship the Government servants have now to undergo.

The necessity for passing the necessary departmental tests for holding various appointments in the State service existed from very early days. But subsequent to the advent of the